

Amendments to the Specification:

Please delete line 29 on page 9 of the specification as filed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please replace paragraph [0063] (starting on page 16, line 7) with the following amended paragraph:

-- Unless otherwise indicated, a particular nucleic acid sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof (e.g., degenerate codon substitutions) and complementary sequences, as well as the sequence explicitly indicated. Specifically, degenerate codon substitutions may be achieved by generating sequences in which the third position of one or more selected (or all) codons is substituted with mixed-base and/or deoxyinosine residues. See, e.g., Batzer, et al. (1991) *Nucleic Acid Res.* 19:5081 [[-xxxx]]; Ohtsuka, et al. (1985) *J. Biol. Chem. [[Chiem.]]* 260:2605-2608; Rossolini, et al. (1994) *Mol. Cell. Probes* 8:91-98. The term nucleic acid is typically used interchangeably with gene, cDNA, mRNA, oligonucleotide, and polynucleotide. --

Please replace paragraph [0078] (starting on page 20, line 17) with the following amended paragraph:

-- For preparation of antibodies, e.g., recombinant, monoclonal, or polyclonal antibodies, many techniques known in the art can be used (see, e.g., Kohler & Milstein (1975) *Nature* 256:495-497; Kozbor, et al. (1983) *Immunology Today* [[4:72-xx]] 4:72-79; Cole, et al. (1985) pp. 77-96 in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc.; Coligan (1991) *Current Protocols in Immunology*; Harlow and Lane (1988) *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*; and Goding (1986) *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed.)). Genes encoding heavy and light chains of an antibody of interest can be cloned from a cell, e.g., the genes encoding a monoclonal antibody can be cloned from a hybridoma and used to produce a recombinant monoclonal antibody. Gene libraries encoding heavy and light chains of monoclonal antibodies can also be made from hybridoma or plasma cells. Random combinations

of the heavy and light chain gene products generate a large pool of antibodies with different antigenic specificity (see, e.g., Kuby (1997) *Immunology* (3d ed.)). Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies or recombinant antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778, U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567) can be adapted to produce antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized or human antibodies (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, Marks, et al. (1992) *Bio/Technology* 10:779-783; Lonberg, et al. (1994) *Nature* 368:856-859; Morrison (1994) *Nature* 368:812-13; Fishwild, et al. (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14:845-51; Neuberger (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14:826-xx 14:826; and Lonberg and Huszar (1995) *Intern'l. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93). Alternatively, phage display technology can be used to identify antibodies and heteromeric Fab fragments that specifically bind to selected antigens (see, e.g., McCafferty, et al. (1990) *Nature* 348:552-554; Marks, et al. (1992) *Biotechnology* 10:779-783). Antibodies can also be made bispecific, e.g., able to recognize two different antigens (see, e.g., WO 93/08829, Traunecker, et al. (1991) *EMBO J.* 10:3655-3659; and Suresh, et al. (1986) *Methods in Enzymology* 121:210). Antibodies can also be heteroconjugates, e.g., two covalently joined antibodies, or immunotoxins (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980 , WO91/00360; WO92/200373; and EP03089). --

Please replace paragraph [0133] (starting on page 37, line 9) with the following amended paragraph:

-- With respect to aerosol administration to the lungs, the phage composition is typically incorporated into an aerosol formulation specifically designed for administration to the lungs by inhalation. Many such aerosols are known in the art, and the present invention is not limited to any particular formulation. An example of such an aerosol is the PROVENTIL (albuterol) Proventil quadrature, inhaler manufactured by Schering-Plough, the propellant of which contains trichloromonofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, and oleic acid. The concentrations of the propellant ingredients and emulsifiers are adjusted if necessary based on the phage composition

being used in the treatment. The number of phage to be administered per aerosol treatment will be typically in the range of 10^6 to 10^{13} killing units, and preferably 10^{12} [[1012]] killing units. {KLB: this doesn't match the dose/kg indicated above} --